

**METAPHOR AND METAPHORICAL EXPRESSION OF DEATH IN *WORDSWORTH*
DICTIONARY OF QUOTATION EDITED BY CONNIE ROBERTSON**

A GRADUATING PAPER

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A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Other writer's opinion or findings included in the thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with the ethical standards.

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ABSTRACT

This research intends to describe the relation between the human's cognition of the word **death** through metaphor and metaphorical expression of English native. The data is taken based on *Wordsworth Dictionary of Quotation* edited by Connie Robertson. The quotation is powerful word from well-known people representing human's thought. To seek data, this writer employs qualitative research, documentation method. This ignores number prioritizing number and puts the depth concepts of certain cases in the data classifications. Also, it uses Lakoff and Johnson (1980) to classify the metaphor forms whilst Halley's formulation (in Wahab, 1991: 86) is applied to determine target domain and source domain. The findings are as follows:

First, the words that realize **death** as target domain in *Wordsworth Dictionary of Quotation* can be classified into; (1) metaphor: colors, cure, nothing, anything, and privilege. (2) metaphor expression: doing something (open, provide, stops, approach, stands, and lies), and feelings (fear, pleasure, and proud). Second, the concept of source domains in *Wordsworth Dictionary of Quotation* that found in metaphor of **death** in this book is human, being, object, and substance. Human is the highest proportion in the data at 8 whilst the smallest proportion is substance with single data. Human is the overwhelming data since the **death** is described with the quality, act, and respond.

Keys: *quotation, death, cognition, and metaphor-metaphorical expression.*

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendiskripsikan hubungan antara kognisi penutur Bahasa Inggris mengenai kata **kematian** melalui metafora dan ungkapan metaforis. Data diambil dari *Wordsworth Dictionary of Quotation* edited by Connie Robertson. Penulis memilih data kutipan dikarenakan kutipan merupakan kata yang berdaya kuat dari orang berpengaruh dan mewakili perasaan manusia. Selanjutnya, penelitian kualitatif ini menggunakan metode dokumentasi sekaligus memprioritaskan klasifikasi data daripada jumlah item. Dalam mengalisis data, penulis memakai bentuk metafora dari Lakoff dan Johnson (1980) dan didukung oleh klasifikasi Haley (dalam Wahab, 1991: 86) untuk memilah ranah target dan ranah sumber. Hasil penelitian sebagai berikut:

Pertama, realisasi kata kematian dalam *Wordsworth Dictionary of Quotation* edited by Connie Robertson adalah (1) metafora: warna, obat, tidak bernilai, apapun, dan keistimewaan, (2) ungkapan metaforis: melakukan sesuatu, seperti *membuka*, *menyediakan*, *berhenti*, *mendekat*, *berdiri*, dan *berbaring*, dan perasaan seperti ketakutan, kebanggan, dan kepuasan. Kedua, ranah sumber kata **kematian** dalam *Wordsworth Dictionary of Quotation* terklasifikasi dalam empat ranah; *human*, *being*, *object*, dan *substance*. Ranah *human* menempati urutan teratas karena **kematian** diasosiasikan laiknya manusia (kualitas, aksi, dan reaksi), sedangkan terendah adalah ranah *substance* hanya dengan satu data temuan.

Kata kunci: *kutipan*, *kematian*, *kognisi*, dan *metafora-ungkapan metaforis*.

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MOTTO

DEATH is never an Apology.

(Eiichiro Oda)

We often miss opportunity because it's dressed in overalls and looks like work.

(Thomas Alva Edison)



DEDICATION

This graduating paper is dedicated to all people who always help, pray, and giving support in completing this graduating paper, they are:

1. Allah SWT and Prophet Muhammad SAW who always guided and take care of me all the time.
2. My beloved Parents who always support me. Thanks for your love, help, support, and pray.
3. My brothers who always believe and support me.
4. All of my beloved friends who always support me.



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Sholawat and salam may Allah send them to our Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has guided us from darkness into brightness. This world becomes peace because of his hard effort in giving the human being advices.

On this opportunity, after several months of working this research, the writer herewith would like to express his profound gratitude, more than he can express, to:

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7. My respected father, my beloved mother, and my brothers who have prayed, motivated, encouraged, reminded the writer to completing the research as soon as possible.
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of study

It is believed that the major concern of language function is a medium to help human to understand and cooperate each other using conventional codes. Those codes are produced in human respiratory flowing whether oral track or nasal track which enables to show the feelings, experiences, ideas, and thoughts. However, human still get lack of knowledge to deliver what they are saying regarding an abstract concept. One of them is the word, **death**, as a mysterious thing. Since **death** is an abstract concept which definitely occurs to them, they need a concrete definition to define action that they do not experience it yet. They intend to analogy it with something beyond literary language. Using analogy, the result will be different from one to others. This can be assumed that the offered definition is not sufficient to fulfilling human's thought. These assumptions are in numbers because every speaker has their perspective which is influenced by religions and experiences.

One of the strategies to measure is that human uses metaphor. Further, metaphor can attach the contextual situation and replace an essence into something else beyond literal expressions. It is used to mitigate some missing meanings to understand an abstract concept which may lose or change in a conversation. It is an initial that metaphor is restricted phenomenon to a creative domain to be used in poetry and art as rhetorical device. This is a

strategy to illustrate an object or person. However, it is changed by Johnson and Lakoff (1980). Metaphor is not a random concept, but it could be mapped as a large system and it can be found in daily conversation.

Based on the forms, some metaphor can be identified easily in sentence by its form. The simply form of metaphor is X is Y (Lakoff and Johnsons, 2003:265). X called target domain and Y is source domain, for an example; **DEATH IS TERRIBLE** (Robertson, 1998:9). This example can be elaborated that X is the target domain and Y is the source domain. Based on the structure, this is a nominal sentence which does not show that the verb doing something. Also, the **DEATH** is subject, **IS** is the linking verb, and **TERRIBLE** is complement. Moving away from the structure, **death** is described as a terrible thing. Between those lexical, they have a meaning that **death** is something problem which turns happiness into sadness. Further, according to Merriam Webster Dictionary, 'terrible' is (1) very shocking and upsetting or (2) very bad or unpleasant. The quality in 'terrible' is used to explain what the meaning of **death**. Compared to human, this quality is also in them. If human do something bad, their surrounding will label them as terrible person. Hence, this can be claimed that **DEATH IS HUMAN**.

Another thing is a metaphorical expression. Unlike metaphorical, this has a different form which cannot be identified according to the surface structures. For an example, **DEATH OPENS UNKNOWN DOORS** (Robertson, 1998: 267). Based on its structure, this is a simple sentence which consists of three features: **DEATH** as subject, **OPENS** as verb, and

UNKNOWN DOORS as object. This separation shows that the verb in metaphorical expression is an action verb, this expresses a process for doing something, not a linking verb and verb of sense. Moreover, this classification shows that **death** is not a person which basically cannot do anything. However, the sentence implies that **death** enable to open unknown doors. This indicates that **death** has a human quality to do a thing. Hence, it can be labeled that **DEATH IS HUMAN** as a metaphor inside metaphorical expression.

In terms of **death** definition, Merriam Webster Dictionary suggests that **death** is the end of life. This obviously indicates that **death** is a process of losing soul in every creature whether caused by sickness, accidents, olds, and etc. Regarding to this definition, Holy Quran, chapter 29 (Al-Ankabuut) and verse 57, also states that **death** comes to every life being.

كُلُّ نَفْسٍ ذَائِقَةُ الْمَوْتِ ثُمَّ إِلَيْنَا تُرْجَعُونَ ٥٧

Meaning: Every soul will taste death. Then to Us will you be returned
(57). (Ali, 1989:1002)

Similar to Marriam, this definition tells that **death** definitely consumes the creatures. In addition, Holy Quran has a slightly different idea. This has an extra thought that **death** is a process to exclude to human word to hereafter and they will return to God, Allah Al-Mighty.

This research chooses the data to other because quotation is a unique data. According Merriam Webster dictionary, quotation or quote is something

that a person says or writes that is repeated or used by someone else in another piece of writing or a speech. This definition can be inferred that quotation is powerful words spoken or edited by famous person in term of politics, arts, music, and etc. As an impact, those words may affect positive or negative to the readers. Since some people imitate those words as their motivation, this can represent the human's thought.

1.2 Problem Statements

This research focuses on the word **death** in *Wordsworth Dictionary of Quotation* edited by Connie Robertson. This study concerns on the metaphor and metaphorical expression is expressed in the data. Then, the problem statement relating to the topic is:

1. What words that realize **death** as target domain in The Wordsworth Dictionary of Quotations?
2. What concept of source domains that found in metaphor of **death** in this book?

1.3 Objectives of Study

In accordance with the problem statement, the aim of this study is to elaborate the word **death** stabling the metaphor in *Wordsworth Dictionary of Quotation* by Connie Robertson. They are:

1. To analyze words that realizes **death** in The Wordsworth Dictionary of Quotations.

2. To analyze the concept of metaphor that realizes in **death** in The Wordsworth Dictionary of Quotations.

1.4 Significance of study

In this research, the writer intentionally hopes that this is useful whether as the new storage of knowledge or the contribution for several people only. This significant is referred in terms of: (1) academically, this research becomes storage a reference for next researchers who interest to of knowledge in linguistic field. Furthermore, it can be a reference of next researchers who interest to study metaphor. Since metaphor is mostly analyzed in literature view, this research may balance both field.

Practically, this research can be a trigger for other academicians to research quotations with different focus. This can be elaborated with different perspectives by comparing, exploring, and analyzing deeply. Hopefully, the next findings give an additional support and a criticism to this research

1.5 Prior Research

In this case, the writer has found previous researches regarding this topic. This is purposed to show that the topic has different point of views. In this term, the prior research is divided into three parts. First is regarding to the data, second is correlating with metaphor, and third is relating to the word **death**. However, the writer cannot find out the previous research for the

data, *The Wordsworth Dictionary of Quotation* edited by Connie Robertson. This can be inferred that this is the first analysis to the data.

Second, there are several researchers who analyze some data with metaphor. Some of them are Deli Nirmala from Diponegoro University. She has edited an article entitled 'Komponen Makna Ungkapan Metaforis dalam PILEG 2009 Dalam Wacana Surat Pembaca di Harian Suara Merdeka' (2014). She tries to describe how the conceptual cognitive of human produces metaphorical expressions using nonparticipant observation to collect and select data. In her article, she concludes that metaphorical expression is produced by associating the target domain and the source domain. The association is shown based on similarity in term of attributes, qualities, action, and movements.

Next researches are Dian Mukhlisa entitled 'Metaphors of Love in Shakespeare's Works' (2014) in Universitas Gadjah Mada. Mukhlisa has intended to describe love metaphor and Shakespeare's perception about love in his works based on Michael C. Halley which adopted by Wahab. To collect the data, Mukhlisa uses non-participant observation method applied in the English works of Shakespeare. She concludes that there are 14 sources domains to explain 'love' which is generalized into 9 categories: human, animate, living, object, terrestrial, substance, energetic, cosmos, and being.

The last is M. Hisyam Maliki in Universitas Gadjah Mada. Maliki has edited a thesis entitled 'Translation of Metaphorical Expression and Cultural Terms in Mochtar Lubis's Works, Senja di Jakarta, translated by Claire Holt,

Twilight in Djakarta' (2016). He uses a qualitative method to collect the data. He has found that both the translation of metaphorical expression and cultural terms is classified based on single technique and double techniques.

The previous researches have proof that this topic is different. Nirmala uses a political newspaper as her major concern, Mukhlisa takes Shakespeare's works, and Maliki combines between metaphor and cultural terms in his analysis. In contrast, this research has Wordsworth Dictionary of Quotation as a data. It is aimed to analyze what target domain of **death** metaphor and what concept of source domains that found in metaphor of **death**.

Next, prior researches are classified based on **death** word. First is Fahrurrozi entitled 'Reading **Death** in D.H. Lawrence's "The Ship of **Death**"' (2013) in State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. In his under graduating paper, he uses descriptive-qualitative research method. Since he intends to figure out the meaning of **death** in poem, he applies Ransom's notion of New Criticism Theory. He concludes that **death** is classified into three passes, (1) the beginning of journey to **death**, (2) oblivion, and (3) new life.

Then, David O. Ongarora entitled 'Conceptualization of '**Death** is a Journey' and '**Death** as Rest' in Eke Gusii Euphemism' (2012). In this article, he uses Lakoff and Johnson to analyze the meaning of **death** which focuses on **death** as journey and rest. The findings summarize that **death** in

human's conceptual cognitive influenced by religious undertones. Further, the journey and rest in **death** is euphemism to state that real life is hereafter.

The last is Mari Anette Dittman Solheim in University of Oslo. This thesis is entitled '**Death** by Metaphor: A study of Metaphors and conceptualisations of **Death** in British and American Obituaries' (2014). Solheim classifies source domains based on Bert Bultinck and uses a conceptual metaphor theory by Lakoff and Johnsons. This research investigates that source manifestation between British and American has two varieties differently based on conceptualizations. The American metaphors are intended to be more religious, whilst the British metaphors are beneficial for the **death** and the downside for the living.

Based on the previous topic above, it can be stated that this topic is different from others. Starting from Fahrurrozi, he analyzes **death** based on literature point of view and Ongarora has generalized **death** into two targets. The last, Solheim tends to figure out the **death** source domain regarding to the native of English and America. On the other hands, this research has different point of view which elaborates **death** uses linguistic field and the data taken from quotation.

1.6 Theoretical Approach

1.6.1 Metaphor and Metaphorical Expression

In simple definition, metaphor replaces a quality of one object to another. In *Glossary of Literary Terms*, Abrams writes that metaphors

simply formulate a pre-existing similarity between the two subjects, "it would be more illuminating in some of these cases to say that the metaphor *creates* the similarity (1999:156). This can be assumed that metaphor is a medium to link an understanding between speakers and readers. Speakers provide a context with some an object or a circumstance which readers have already known. In fact, they are correlated based on the quality, the appearances, the nature, and etc.

Furthermore, metaphor is a systematic concept. This has a large domain which can be identified based on its domain. Lakoff and Johnsons argue that In a broad sense, the essence of metaphor is equal in both classical and contemporary theories; it involves understanding one domain of experiences in terms of another domain of experiences (1980: 5). Lakoff and Johnson give an example that ARGUMENT IS WAR (1992:4-5). The word 'war' is a general action which is imitated in debate relating to what we do and how we understand what we are doing when we argue.

In addition, metaphorical expression is a statement that specifically relates to the metaphor. Therefore, whenever in this book we speak of metaphors, such as ARGUMENT IS WAR, it should be understood that *metaphor* means *metaphorical concept*. (Lakoff and Johnson, 2003: 7). This indicates that WAR has some expressions such as *attacked, shoot, win, lose, battle, defend, guard, and etc.* Those varieties lead to the concept of metaphorical expression such:

1. He *attacked every weak point* in my argument.
2. I *demolished* his argument.
3. I've never *won* an argument with him.

This can be stated that metaphor is a general concept while metaphorical expression is a specific concept.

1.6.2 Death

Death is the nature of human or creature life. This can be seen that Cambridge Dictionary defines it as the end of life. Experiencing this natural law, human tries to identify it although that definition might not be sufficient for some reasons. Human's view in death might be different from another depending on speaker's background. This can be norms, natures, religions, cultures, and etc. Those will create different view of speakers to define **death**. As an example, whether Islam and Christian, they believe that life in this world is a temporary.

In Islam, life is a second stage of real journey. After that, they die and have to wait until the risen time in afterlife as a judgment day. They will responsible for everything they have done. This claims as straight as the explanation in Al-Qur'an surah Ali 'Imran verses 169-171, surah Al-Haqqah in verses 13-16, Surah Azzumar in verse 68, and surah Yaasiin in verse 53. Those verses explain on how human will face the chronological steps before God decides them to stay in heaven or hell.

Slightly different Christian, they also have the same concept. This is stated in 1 Korintus 15:32 that tells that human will die in particular time. Following this, human will rise in the afterlife as like as the promise in Yohanes 11:25-26. Since those religions have a faith that they have to responsible for what they have done, they believe that hereafter is a real life. They can enter to heaven or hell depending on their goods during life. As a result, it can be assumed that they may produce a similar concept of death. However, this concept will be different for people who do not trust an afterlife.

1.7 Method of Research

1.7.1 Type of research

This study intends to use a qualitative method. Endraswara defines that a qualitative research is a research done by not prioritizing numbers, but put the depth appreciation of the interaction between concepts that are being studied empirically (2004:5). In the different sentence, it can be stated that the number of the data can be ignored while the type of the data is an intensive concern. Even though it is only one data which represent one type, it can stand alone in the classification.

1.7.2 Data Sources

Data sources in this study have two parts. First, the primary data is the word **death** taken from Wordsworth Dictionary of Quotation edited by Connie Robertson. This can be in the sentence and phrase form.

In the data, the writer collects the quotation which has a death word. Second, finding the real meaning in the quotation leading the writer to elaborate the description of the text and finding the message. This is essential to determine whether the quotation has linked to metaphor or metaphorical expression or it does not. For the rest, it is eliminated since they are not relevant to the topic.

1.7.3 Data Collection Technique

To collect the data, this research applies the documentation technique. Subroto states that documentation technique uses edited material sources to assemble the data (1992:16). This definition implies that documentation technique deals with the edited data and the study can be done by searching the matters on the books.

Regarding this research, the writer assembles the data by selecting the quotation limited only in the word **death** which can be in the sentence, clause, or phrase. Afterwards, this research eliminates the data which does not include the term of metaphor and metaphorical expression. They are identified into some classifications based on the source domain such

as human, animate, living, and etc. The last, the writer rechecks the data before deciding them to be a data.

1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique

In this research, the writer has descriptive analysis. Ratna mentioned that descriptive analysis is aimed at describing the facts continued by the analysis (2004:53). For further following steps is below:

- a. Reviewing the assembled data
- b. Identifying the data metaphor and metaphorical expression
- c. Classifying the data regarding to the source domain and target domain
- d. Analyzing the data of **death** metaphors and **death** metaphorical expressions.
- e. Drawing conclusion based on the data research

1.8 Paper Organization

This paper is divided into four chapters. The first chapter describes the general information of the research including the background of study, problem statements, objectives of study, significances of study, prior research, theoretical approach, method of research, and paper organization.

The second chapter explains the theoretical approach. They consist of: (1) metaphor and metaphorical expression, (2) conceptualization mappings, and (3) **death**. In the third chapter, this research analyzes the metaphor and metaphorical expressions. They are classified according to the source domain and target domain. This study does not deal with the

typical of the sentence in which the data can be simple, compound, or complex. Further, the phrase can be included if it consists of the metaphor forms. The last chapter presents the conclusion of the research and suggestion.



Chapter IV

CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

In the chapter I, the writer states that there are two problem statements in this research. After analyzing those problem statements in the chapter III, the writer has already elaborated the answer in detail.

First, **death** as target domain in *The Wordsworth Dictionary of Quotations* in can be realized in some words. Actually, there are no words that realizing **death** in this research contextually but in some word the meaning that realize **death** can be found, such as shadows. Shadows has a dark color that can be represented **death** as a dark situation or condition.

Second, source domains of **death** in *The Wordsworth Dictionary of Quotations* are human, being, object, terrestrial, and substance. In general, human is the highest proportion in the data at 4 whilst the smallest proportion is substance with single data. Human is the overwhelming data since the **death** is described with the quality, act, and respond like human. This can be seen that **death** is able to speak, do something, and prepare.

At the same time, the metaphorical expression only has two classifications: human and object. As noted, human source is the highest number with the number of 29 data. Then, object is second highest of the source with 7 data. In this case, the human source can be associated in how people think, feel, and act regarding to the constituent in the sentence. This can be based on (1) the verb expressing the values of human, (2) the object

has an intention to do something even though it is non-living creature, and
(3) either first object or second object shows a crush. This leads one of the
objects as the living opponent.



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